PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTH	ORITY			
To: HADASSA WATERMAN G.E. EHRLICH (1995) LTD. 11 MENACHEM BEGIN STREET RAMAT GAN, ISRAEL 52 521		PCT		
		WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY		
	·		(PCT Rule 43bis.1)	
		Date of mailing (day/month/year)	01 JUL 2008	
Applicant's or agent's file reference		FOR FURTHER	ACTION See paragraph 2 below	
32329	1			
International application No.	International filing date		Priority date (day/month/year)	
PCT/IL06/00834	19 July 2006 (19.07.200		19 July 2005 (19.07.2005)	
International Patent Classification (IPC)	or both national classificat	non and IPC		
IPC: A61B 6/00 (2006,01) USPC: 600/436				
Applicant Applicant				
SPECTRUM DYNAMICS LLC				
DI LOTROW D TWANTED BLC				
1. This opinion contains indications rel	ating to the following item	ns:		
Box No. I Basis of the	e opinion			
Box No. II Priority				
Box No. III Non-establi	ishment of opinion with re	gard to novelty, inve	ntive step and industrial applicability	
Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention				
	tatement under Rule 43 <i>bis</i> y; citations and explanatio		o novelty, inventive step or industrial tatement	
Box No. VI Certain doc	cuments cited	,		
Box No. VII Certain def	ects in the international ap	plication		
Box No. VIII Certain obs	ervations on the internatio	nal application		
2. FURTHER ACTION				
International Preliminary Examinin	g Authority ("IPEA") exthe IPEA and the chosen	scept that this does IPEA has notified th	be considered to be a written opinion of the not apply where the applicant chooses an le International Bureau under Rule 66.1 bis(b) ered.	
fPEA a written reply together, where of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the	e appropriate, with amend expiration of 22 months fr	ments, before the ex	PEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the piration of 3 months from the date of mailing whichever expires later.	
For further options, see Form PCT/IS	DM/44V.			
3. For further details, see notes to Form	PCT/ISA/220.			
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ US	S Date of comple	tion of this opinion	Authorized officer	
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450	11 June 2008 (1		Ruth Smith	
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (571) 273-3201		:	Telephone No. 571-272-4745	

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Form PCT/ISA/237 (cover sheet) (April 2007)

International application No.

PCT/IL06/00834

Box N	o. I Basis of this opinion
1 With	regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
	the international application in the language in which it was filed
	a translation of the international application into, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rules 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).
1	This opinion has been established taking into account the rectification of an obvious mistake authorized by or notified to this Authority under Rule 91 (Rule 43bis.1(a)) regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, this opinion has been ished on the basis of:
a.	type of material
	a sequence listing
	table(s) related to the sequence listing
Ъ.	format of material
	on paper
	in electronic form
c.	time of filing/furnishing
	contained in the international application as filed.
	filed together with the international application in electronic form.
	furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
4.	In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
5. Additi	onal comments:
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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement						
1. Statement						
Novelty (N)	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet Y	ES				
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet N	O				
Inventive step (IS)	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet Y	ES				
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet N	O				
Industrial applicability (IA)	laims Please See Continuation SheetY	ES				
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet No.	O				
Citations and explanations: Please See Continuation Sheet						

International application No. PCT/IL06/00834

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

V.1. Reasoned Statements:

The opinion as to Novelty was positive (Yes)with respect to claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448

The opinion as to Novelty was negative (No) with respect to claims NONE

The opinion as to Inventive Step was positive (Yes) with respect to claims NONE

The opinion as to Inventive Step was negative(NO) with respect to claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448

The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was positive (YES) with respect to claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448

The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was negative(NO) with respect to claims NONE

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

Claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over DeVito et al.

DeVito et al. show a SPECT type of tomographic imaging system. The system can move in relation to the patient (column 6, lines 29-40). The system can accept user inputted commands or data to control the system (column 13, lines 35-67). The system is described for use in a heart perfusion study. The patient is given either a physical or pharmacologic stress. During stress, a radio-pharmaceutical is then administered, and the patient is imaged. After a period of rest, another dose is administered and the patient is imaged again. The images of the stress period and rest period are compared. Such a technique is common and well known in the art for a myocardial perfusion study (column 24, lines 9-50). DeVito et al. further discusses imaging the brain, breast, or limbs.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have imaged other parts of the body. Techniques for imaging other parts of the body are well known in the art, and would be administered to a patient suffering a condition in any other part of the body which would require imaging to evaluate. In addition, the use of a variety of different radiopharmaceuticals could be used in such a system, so long as they allow for the patient to be imaged appropriately. Also, the specific length of times for which the patient should be rested, stressed, and imaged can be different for different patients, and a physician would be able to determine the appropriate length of time. The physician will also be able to determine the appropriate dosage to administer to the patient.

Claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Ryals et al.

Ryals et al. show a method and apparatus for SPECT imaging. Ryals et al. describe SPECT systems which are moved around the area to be imaged, and notes that such systems are well known in the art. Ryals et al. also describe common cardiac perfusion studies, which involve examining the heart under a stress condition and a rest condition. The radionuclide introduced to the heart will follow the blood flow, and perfusion can be determined. Infarct and ischemic areas of the heart can be identified (column 1, line 40-column 2, line 24: also column 8, line 56-column 9, line 15: column 16, line 61-column 17, line 20).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have imaged other parts of the body.

Techniques for imaging other parts of the body are well known in the art, and would be administered to a patient suffering a condition in...

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Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient.

any other part of the body which would require imaging to evaluate. In addition, the use of a variety of different radiopharmaceuticals could be used in such a system, so long as they allow for the patient to be imaged appropriately. Also, the specific length of times for which the patient should be rested, stressed, and imaged can be different for different patients, and a physician would be able to determine the appropriate length of time. The physician will also be able to determine the appropriate dosage to administer to the patient.

Claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Bishop et al.

Bishop et al. show a cardiovascular imaging and functional analysis system. The use of such a system for myocardial perfusion studies under stress is discussed ([0077]). The use of different types of radiopharmaceuticals is discussed ([0118]-[0120], [0125]).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have imaged other parts of the body. Techniques for imaging other parts of the body are well known in the art, and would be administered to a patient suffering a condition in any other part of the body which would require imaging to evaluate. In addition, the use of a variety of different radiopharmaceuticals could be used in such a system, so long as they allow for the patient to be imaged appropriately. Also, the specific length of times for which the patient should be rested, stressed, and imaged can be different for different patients, and a physician would be able to determine the appropriate length of time. The physician will also be able to determine the appropriate dosage to administer to the patient.

Claims 1-276, 283-289, 291, 293, 296-350, 352, 364-366, 368-370, 373-379, 383, 385-448 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.

NOTES TO FORM PCT/ISA/220

These Notes are intended to give the basic instructions concerning the filing of amendments under Article 19. The Notes are based on the requirements of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Regulations and the Administrative Instructions under that Treaty. In case of discrepancy between these Notes and those requirements, the latter are applicable. For more detailed information, see also the PCT Applicant's Guide, a publication of WIPO.

In these Notes, "Article," "Rule" and "Section" refer to the provisions of the PCT, the PCT Regulations and the PCT Administrative Instructions, respectively.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING AMENDMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 19

The applicant has, after having received the international search report and the written opinion of the International Searching Authority, one opportunity to amend the claims of the international application. It should however be emphasized that, since all parts of the international application (claims, description and drawings) may be amended during the international preliminary examination procedure, there is usually no need to file amendments of the claims under Article 19 except where, e.g. the applicant wants the latter to be published for the purposes of provisional protection or has another reason for amending the claims before international publication. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that provisional protection is available in some States only (see PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I/A, Annexes B1 and B2).

The attention of the applicant is drawn to the fact that amendments to the claims under Article 19 are not allowed where the international Searching Authority has declared, under Article 17(2), that no international search report would be established (see PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I/A, paragraph 296).

What parts of the international application may be amended?

Under Article 19, only the claims may be amended.

During the international phase, the claims may also be amended (or further amended) under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority. The description and drawings may only be amended under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Upon entry into the national phase, all parts of the international application may be amended under Article 28 or, where applicable, Article 41.

Within 2 months from the date of transmittal of the international search report or 16 months from the priority date, whichever time limit expires later. It should be noted, however, that the amendments will be considered as having When? been received on time if they are received by the International Bureau after the expiration of the applicable time limit but before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication (Rule 46.1).

Where not to file the amendments?

1.5

The amendments may only be filed with the International Bureau and not with the receiving Office or the International Searching Authority (Rule 46.2).

Where a demand for international preliminary examination has been/is filed, see below.

Either by cancelling one ormore entire claims, by adding one or more new claims or by amending the text of one How? or more of the claims as filed.

A replacement sheet must be submitted for each sheet of the claims which, on account of an amendment or amendments, differs from the sheet originally filed.

All the claims appearing on a replacement sheet must be numbered in Arabic numerals. Where a claim is cancelled, no renumbering of the other claims is required. In all cases where claims are renumbered, they must be renumbered consecutively (Section 205(b)).

The amendments must be made in the language in which the international application is to be published.

What documents must/may accompany the amendments?

Letter (Section 205(b)):

The amendments must be submitted with a letter.

The letter will not be published with the international application and the amended claims. It should not be confused with the "Statement under Article 19(1)" (see below, under "Statement under Article 19(1)").

The letter must be in English or French, at the choice of the applicant. However, if the language of the international application is English, the letter must be in English; if the language of the international application is French, the letter must be in French.